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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

SECTION NEW YORK,



2, 4 & 6 New Reade St.,
junction of Duane St. & City Hall Place.

HEADQUARTERS

City Executive Committee.

NEW YORK.

Telephone, 129 FRANKLIN.

To the Voters Enrolled with the Socialist Labor Party in the City of New York.

COMPRADES AND FRIENDS:

On the eve of a most important municipal election in this city, important because of the magnitude of capitalist interests involved, which will bring out corresponding efforts of the capitalist class to array the working class voters against each other in the Republican and Democratic camps, we again appeal to you to give to the Socialist Labor Party—the only bona fide working class party in the field—your active support.

In point of material advantages, such as numbers, funds, press organs, and other resources, the Demo-Rep. capitalist enemy is a colossus as compared with the Socialist Labor Party; but in point of principle, in point of a correct understanding of the social basis upon which the very feet of this colossus rest, he is a dwarf. His might rests upon his power to delude the workers of the land. Once undeceived, they will hurl him from his station; once they learn to see their interests as a class, they will see through the iniquity of the game that splits them up on election day into supporters of rival capitalist interests and they will then end that game.

To help hasten this day, is the mission of every Socialist. There are enrolled with the Socialist Labor Party in the City of New York nearly 8,000 voters, a mighty host and a force to be reckoned with could they be brought to work hand in hand with the Socialist Labor Party, not only by voting its ticket, contributing to its campaign fund, and by aiding its press—The DAILY PEOPLE—but by joining its organization and working shoulder to shoulder with its members for the final overthrow of capitalism and its legitimate child—wages slavery.

The Socialist Labor Party has nominated its ticket, has raised its standard and, in the person of Comrade Benjamin F. Keinard, our candidate for Mayor, has chosen its standard bearer, seconded by Comrades John J. Kinnane and John H. Moore for Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen respectively. The balance of the tickets in County, Borough and Assembly District has been nominated and it now becomes the imperative duty of all true revolutionary Socialists to roll up as high a vote for that ticket as is possible.

L. ABELSON, 2 to 6 New Reade St., New York City.

THE SOUTHERN TYPE OF ANARCHY.

Planters Lynch Five Negroes Because They Refused to Work.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 2.—Details are just beginning to reach Dallas of anarchism in Harrison county, starting near Hallyville and spreading in various directions, in which five negroes have been lynched since last Saturday. The trouble is said to have started because negroes who had rented cotton lands from rich planters refused to harvest their crops, so as to permit the planters to get their share of the yield.

A posse of white men, went to the home of a negro, Thomas Walker, on the plantation of Julian Atwood. Walker defended himself and fired on the white men killing Atwood. During the early part of the chase one negro was caught and hanged, but whether he was Walker has not been learned here. Two more were hanged on Sunday in the timber near the Gregg county line. George Mackie was taken out at night near Marshall and whipped to death.

Taking it for granted that Walker has been lynched, the number of negroes killed is five, and Julian Atwood. The white man makes the sixth victim of the tragedy. All that has happened has taken place in a district not covered by telegraph or telephone, and such details as have come to hand are from responsible persons at Longview and Marshall. The people of the counties of Harrison and Gregg, both whites and blacks, are reported to be in a frenzied condition, and more deaths are likely to occur. The white men declare that the black renters have refused to gather their crops on shares, and have swindled them out of money loaned them during the season with which to purchase supplies. Persons familiar with the facts pertaining to the exploitation of negro labor say that the swindling is the other way. The reason the negroes refused to harvest the crop, they say, was because of the exactions of the planters. Even after the crop was harvested the negroes would still be in debt to the planters.

The "Journal" has been anxiously searching for the answer to the question, "How shall Labor and Capital be reconciled?" Well, if you must have it here it is: by the benevolent assimilation of Capital by Labor. The

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(Continued on page 2)

"SOCIALISTS FELL DOWN."

The Manner in Which They Did Here Set Forth.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 1.—Work that is sure to bear good fruit in the near future is being done here. That the capitalists and their lackeys are alive to this fact, is evident from several incidents that have occurred here since Socialist Labor Party agitation began.

Open air agitation meetings of the Party were a novelty in this staid old town but a short time since. But now they are taken as a matter of course, and many, especially young men, are deeply interested in the principles expounded from the S.L.P. wagon.

The local politicians viewed this interest in socialism in alarm, and various schemes were resorted to to discourage the agitation. But without effect. The shooting of President McKinley furnished them with what they thought the best possible pretext. The local press in its outcry against anarchy attempted to identify the shooting of the President with socialism.

The Party had advertised a meeting to be held at Main and Bridge streets on Saturday, September 28. Owing to a typographical error in THE PEOPLE the date was announced as September 21. At the meeting had been extensively advertised in the town for September 28, and it was thought that PEOPLE readers might repair to the meeting place on the 21st, it was decided to have the wagon appear at the place of meeting bearing a placard announcement that no meeting would be held that night.

The wagon displayed the S.L.P. emblem, and a hundred copies of THE PEOPLE were disposed of. Charles Spere announced to those who gathered the reason why no meeting would be held.

Nothing further was thought about the matter by the S.L.P. men. The capitalists at first thought the S.L.P. had backed down, but when they found the advertising for the meeting of the 28th going on they realized their mistake.

On Thursday, September 26, the "Union-Gazette" published the following item:

"The Socialists Fell Down."

"That the Socialist Labor Party's road to success in this section has been effectually blocked by the tragic death of President McKinley, was evinced by the dismal failure of an attempt to hold a mass meeting under the auspices of that organization here on Saturday night.

"Profiting by the experience of a number of their brethren who were hustled out of a public hall in Newark last week,

by a party of enraged citizens who classed them as anarchists, the promoters of

the meeting advertised for Saturday night, took the wise precaution to place

on their placards distributed about town, the glaring caption, "Down with anarchy."

The orator of the evening was announced as E. G. Wagener of Plainfield.

A lone wagon bearing a Socialist banner drew up at the corner of Main and Bridge streets early in the evening, and an advance agent of the party distributed Socialist literature, while a crowd congregated across the street and awaited developments. Among the crowd was Superintendent of Police Hardgrave and Commissioner William Taylor, who were apparently present to see that anything of an inflammatory nature was suppressed.

"The crowd refused to advance within hearing distance of the wagon, and the orator, realizing the aversion of the

crowd and the uncertainty of a peaceful reception, mounted the wagon and made the transparent excuse that the placards which had been distributed during the day bore the wrong date, and it was the intention of the managers to hold the mass meeting a week later, when they expected to receive a warm reception.

"With this announcement the lone wagon bearing the banner and the managers passed out of town."

When the night of the meeting arrived the S.L.P. wagon appeared at Bridge and Main streets. Charles Spere who acted as chairman, started the hall rolling promptly on time. The weather was threatening, but quite a crowd had assembled to see what would turn up.

Spere had hardly gotten well under way when a police officer appeared,

pulled him from the wagon and ordered him to move on. Spere protested against the action of the officer in disturbing

the meeting and interfering with his (the speaker's) right of free speech. Spere then mounted the wagon again, and addressing the officer said: "The only way you can stop me is by arresting me."

The speaker then read from the United States Constitution that clause which says the freedom of speech shall not be abridged. The officer again pulled Spere from the wagon, but this time he placed him under arrest.

Jacob Fischman then took a hand.

He asked: "Mr. Speaker, why is it that your party—which claims to be a working class party—why is it that your party approves of an act of treason to the working class, committed by one of its members? Why does it uphold James F. Carey of Haverhill, Mass., who voted for an armory appropriation of \$15,000?"

At this a wooden laugh arose from half a dozen Kangaroos, who stood by the wagon. The laugh was more of a wail than anything else. One of the Kangaroos, choking with rage, jumped at Fischman, and blurted out: "Vy ton'choo trop dat ole chestnut? Is dot all you hef against us?"

The speaker seemed spellbound. Cries of, "Answer the question!" woke him up.

He tried to dodge, but dodging didn't go. Then he said, "Well, if it was me, I wouldn't have voted for the measure."

"But you uphold Carey," said a voice.

This spurred him on again. He opened his mouth and in went his foot: "Over in Germany," he yelled, defiantly, "the Socialist leader, Bebel, has time and again voted for appropriations to improve the conditions of the soldiers."

An S.L.P. man snug out, "You can't hide behind that. In Germany, army service is compulsory to the working class, in this country it is not, and while no workingman should join the militia, certainly no Socialist should aid in any way to kill the workingmen."

The Justice evidently did not take much stock in the charge. He turned to Spere and asked: "What are these documents you are teaching?" Spere, as briefly as possible, told him the principles of the S.L.P. He explained that the Party advocated the righting of social wrongs by overthrowing at the ballot-box the present capitalist social system of society. He was there to tell the workingmen of Somerville how they should act to promote their class interests.

The S.L.P. men continued to hold up the Kangaroos as enemies of the working class in general, and an obstacle to the Socialist movement in America. The Kangaroos made no further reply.

KANGS DISCOMFITED.

AT YONKERS THEY RUN UP AGAINST AN S. L. P. DRILLED AUDIENCE.

Speaker Slanders the S. L. P. and is quickly brought up with a round turn—that bogie of the Kangs—The Questioner appears in force—Carcerey Routed.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 5.—That Socialist Labor Party agitation takes firm root we have plenty of evidence here in Yonkers. The S. L. P. had called a meeting of Party members to meet at headquarters last Thursday evening to perfect matters pertaining to the campaign. By a singular coincidence the Social Democrats held a meeting that night on Getty Square. The local capitalist papers advertised the meeting and circulars were distributed.

Because of the business meeting the S. L. P. men could not be on deck as promptly as usual to expose the fake-dom Social Democracy. However, their work was rushed through and at 9:30 about fifteen of the S. L. P. men started for the square.

On arriving there they found a group of about forty people standing in front of a truck. On the truck stood a man who was saying nothing, but apparently was waiting for someone to ask him a question. To the surprise of the S.L.P. men one of the audience who was unknown to them, asked the speaker: "What is the difference between the Social Democrats and the Socialist Labor Party?"

For reply the speaker, without hesitation said: "The Socialist Labor Party is organized to smash the trades unions of the country. It is a scab party" before he got further "You lie!" came back at him from the audience. The speaker then said "That is the way they do! That man was put up by THEM to ask that question to disturb and break up the meeting."

The crowd came back at him again with "That's another lie!" Then a voice was heard asking "Does a simple question break up your meeting?" "Prove your assertions," cried several.

For proof of his assertion that the S. L. P. is a scab party the speaker referred to the recent steel strike. He said the S. L. P. had done everything possible to help the trust "win" the strike.

At this point the S. L. P. took a hand, and Organized Troy asked "In what way did the S. L. P. help the trust?"

"Why you denounced the strikers. Take up the PEOPLE and you'll see it there," said the Kang.

"In what issue of THE PEOPLE did you see the strikers denounced?" asked Troy.

The speaker, finding himself cornered, like all his crew, flew off the handle, and cried "In every issue! You don't believe in trades unions. You organize opposition unions—the S. T. & L. A."

Here comrade Carracher sarcastically remarked, "Mr. Speaker, you first told the audience that the S. L. P. does not believe in trades unions; that it is organized to smash them, now you say that it organizes trades unions. Now what do you mean?"

The crowd laughed heartily.

Troy then proved to the satisfaction of the audience that the S. L. P. was the only organization that truthfully presented the situation to the steel strikers, the cause of their oppression and misery, and the remedy—class conscious action at the ballot-box. Carracher then showed that the Kangaroos papers in supporting the fakers were the real enemies of the steel strikers, and aiders of the trust. He challenged the speaker to show where in our instance, THE PEOPLE had ever denounced the STRIKERS—the rank and file.

In the summer of 1900 Croker was said to have made a purchase of many acres on City Island for \$40,000 or \$50,000. This was for speculation, it was intimated, as there have been whisperings of the city's purchase of Belden's Point for a public park. Such purchases would be a boon for the Croker holdings on the northern shore.

No matter what money was necessary, whether for a whim or a necessity, it is always forthcoming. With a smile and shrug Croker saw \$50,000 go to pot in a paper upon which he had set his heart.

"Moat House," at Letcombe, near Wantage, Berks, was purchased on December, 1900; it cost not more than \$20,000, and there was a snug sum of \$7,500 available at once for refurbishing it.

Mr. Croker does not spend all of his money on himself. He gave \$5,000 to the fund for relieving the distress of the poor in February, 1899. Time and again Richard Croker has been asked, "Where did you get it?"

As this a wooden laugh arose from half a dozen Kangaroos, who stood by the wagon. The laugh was more of a wail than anything else. One of the Kangaroos, choking with rage, jumped at Fischman, and blurted out: "Vy ton'choo trop dat ole chestnut? Is dot all you hef against us?"

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An S.L.P. man snug out, "You can't hide behind that. In Germany, army service is compulsory to the working class, in this country it is not, and while no workingman should join the militia, certainly no Socialist should aid in any way to kill the workingmen."

Another voice in the audience said, "There isn't even the poor excuse of pay for the workingmen who join the militia."

The S.L.P. men continued to hold up the Kangs as enemies of the working class in general, and an obstacle to the Socialist movement in America. The Kangs made no further reply.

DICK CROKER'S WEALTH.

His Large Expenditures an Indication That It Must be Vast.

Seth Low and the rest of the "prominent" "Cits" are aggrieved over the manner in which Dick Croker acquired his original accumulation. They refer to New York as Dick's gold mine. Their grievance is that in working his mine Dick is able to appropriate some of their fleecings from labor. But Dick himself is not averse to following the more genteel business of labor skinning.

Croker has an interest in the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company presided over by Andrew Freedman, who is "close to the Boss." Nearly all the employees of the city government are bonded by this company.

Croker is partner in the firm of Peter F. Meyer & Co., real estate dealers. This firm has practically a monopoly of the real-estate auctions ordered by the courts since January, 1898.

It is said further that Croker is interested in the Roebling Bridge Building Company, in the contracting firm of Naughton & Co., and in an Asphalt company.

He was one of the auto-truck syndicate which in April, 1899, bought out the Kelley Rubber Tire Wheel Company for \$1,205,000, and gained thereby control of the rubber tire business of this country.

Since February, 1899, when his term as City Chamberlain at \$25,000 a year expired, Richard Croker has held no public office. But since then he has been able according to common report, to spend between \$600,000 and \$700,000 for three years racing on the English turf alone; \$250,000 for a half interest in the noted Belle Meade stock farm, near Nashville, Tenn.; and to purchase and equip a country-seat in England. These are only a few, very few, of the things Croker has done with money since he was, as he himself testified, a "poor man" and begged for some sort of a place.

Croker paid Dwyer \$30,000 for the noted Longstreet. This was in April, 1903, three years after he declared himself "a poor man." Here are some of the thoroughbreds he has purchased in recent years, and what he paid for them:

"Dobkins," \$22,000; "Prince George," \$12,000; "Armitage," \$8

SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHY.

A Lecture Delivered by R. F. Keinard Before the 10th A. D., S. L. P. Brooklyn.

The speaker began by relating the different methods successively tried by the capitalist class to defeat the Socialist Labor Party. First they tried to ridicule it down with cartoons depicting the Socialist with a head of hair like society's pet, Paderewski, and equipped with an arsenal and in a state of convulsions scarcely inferior to the weapons and spams of Teddy of the chattering teeth. That method, however, has been played out for years. Then they tried to side-track it with movements like those of Socialist-Killer Henry George and the Pops. That failed, too. They also tried to buy it up through the purchase of trade union leaders and those of the Social Democracy. This failed also. And now during a brief moment of insanity the capitalist Anarchist recently thought to assassinate it—to assassinate its character a la "Standard Union," and break up its meetings by riotous police. But that method, too, has ignominiously failed, and the S. L. P. is marching on to bring the country's traitors to judgment and emancipate the people, the wage-workers.

The speaker then went on to show that the spirit animating anarchists and capitalists is essentially the same—both want "personal liberty," both are opposed to majority rule, both bitterly oppose Socialism; one, the Little Anarchist, fights government because, for the time, in the hands of the Big Anarchist, it interferes with his freedom to exploit the workers materially and intellectually, while the other upholds it because it increases his individual freedom to do as he pleases, and live off the labor of others—similarly as small labor-skimmers talk anarchistically and denounce the trust, and the owners of it support it because one is outside and the other in.

The position of the Anarchist, who declaims against the "tyranny of majorities" is so glaringly absurd as to be self-evident that it is held only by dishonest individuals (and hence would-be exploiters) and their dupes. The individual cannot have absolute individual freedom from the "tyranny of majorities" because he is not "self-made," but is a product of the collectivity. Without it he would have no such thing as thought, language, comfort, etc., and he, as a member of this mass, cannot exercise his activities, cannot be that thing called a person, without calling into play, and be interwoven with the faculties and activities of other persons, and therefore his personality and the personalities of all the rest must be subject to a review and control determined by the whole body, in order that each shall get the greatest amount of good from their association.

How absolutely what we are is bound up in collective existence appears when a man is entirely separated from his kind, like castaways, such as Enoch Arden. On his little tropical isle he had full opportunity to be an ideal anarchist. He could do absolutely as he pleased outside of the unanarchistic inexpressible laws of gravitation, hunger, etc. But as the days went by he gradually ceased to be a human being. He lost the power of speech. Loss of speech means loss of thought, and relapse into the blank brain of the brute. "No thought no language, no language no thought," says Max Muller. No matter how Napoleonic or Jay Gouldie his brain might be, he could have no newspaper to read, railroad to ride in or wreck, etc., etc. All the thoughts and the powers of body and mind that he used in his ideal anarchy were simply what he had borrowed from the community he had left, and it was only the hope of getting back to it again—the reproduction in his own collectively-produced brain of scenes not found outside of the community—that furnished the stimulus which at all kept his wits together until rescue arrived. Had he remained on the island, he would eventually have died and left no trace, either person or thing, that would long have saved even the fact that he once was, from being swallowed up in the ocean of oblivion. So soon and so completely, then, is the individual, left to his own resources, reduced to zero.

The speaker then drew further illustrations of men's mutual interdependences from the reciprocal nature of most of our pleasures, which also in turn depend so much on communication by means of speech, and speech a strictly collective product. Thoughts and memory, faculties of immense benefit and pleasure, and which if cut out of human existence, would reduce us to brutes, were shown to be dependent on speech that most wonderful instrument and unanarchistic collective product. He also showed the extraordinary inter-knitting of all men from the physical standpoint and from this how wise it was that "no one should be allowed anarchistically to carry his small-pox or yellow fever about endangering the lives of multitudes simply 'to have his own way,' personal freedom."

An understanding of how necessary a common systematic arrangement and ordering all the inhabitants of the country now is, may be gained by a comparison with the human body. This organism is a magnificent republic. The nerves are the telegraph wires that communicate the news of the condition of every part of the body to the capitol called the brain. The nerve-centres there are the representatives who stand for those who cannot be present, and legislate for them. All parts of this government must work in harmony or all suffer. Such a thing as personal liberty cannot be permitted to any part. A muscle cannot insist on the liberty to do as it pleases so long as it "does not infringe on the liberty of any other muscle to do likewise." That would be anarchy, St. Vitus dance, etc., interference with the orders from the brain, and thus with the collective desire of the whole body to walk, sleep, etc.

Similarly with our great modern social organism, which has so many analogies with the individual human organism. A hundred years ago, Daniel Boone had little concern with government as he wandered around and seldom touched

elbows with any one else in the great wilderness of Kentucky. Now, however, the old-fashioned tool of his day has become practically single, colossal, national, interlocking, simultaneous-moving and breathing organism, and it must all work in harmony. The country to-day has one great stomach, the wheat-fields, ranches and slaughter-houses of the West; the great arms and claws to handle things with are the mammoth machines; the circulatory system is the railroads, etc., upon which glide the goods, which are the blood corpuscles that are carried throughout the whole body, to nourish it. The telegraph, mail and newspaper systems are the great nervous system that carries to the brain or what should be the brain—i.e., the National and State capitals, the headquarters of corporations, etc.—the news of the conditions of the various members. These great junction points or ganglia are to-day in control of parasitic representatives; hence our misery!

We cannot afford to have that apparatus monkeyed with, whether by the Little or the Big Anarchists. That great railroad system must be run in absolute order; each man must fill his place with military promptness and accuracy. The railroad circulatory system cannot be allowed to stop; otherwise we are shut off from the stomach, the wheat-fields, and slaughter-houses of the West, and suffer. We can't have any man doing just as he pleases with the switches and signals: the control of the switchman's muscle and brain and morals (drunkenness, e.g.) are no longer a man's own affair: they are the communists' affair.

It is self-evident that this great unit nation, or immense Uncle Sam family, must control collectively these various organs, or means of production, upon which we all depend. But the capitalist Anarchist says: "No. This is my business. We propose to run our business to suit ourselves. We have nothing to arbitrate. The public be damned." They continually decry government interference, they say like Seth Low: "That government is best which governs least." At one time these capitalists, led by the manufacturers of Manchester, wanted to abolish all government save the constabulary so as to be relieved of its restraint in the exploitation of labor, and of its expense.

The capitalist, whenever government stands in his way, as an exploiter, is violently anarchistic in his talk. He tore the federal government to pieces only to have the "liberty" to do as he pleased, exploit wage slaves, and he inveighs against the Socialist Republic also, because it would prevent his labor skimming. The farmers of Kansas, who corral workmen with pitch forks, and make them work against their will, were violently anarchistic in their talk during the Bryan campaign. Mrs. Lease, who declared she was an anarchist, was simply a straw at that time, showing the direction of the wind. Many little business men throughout the United States, whose labor-fleeing was interfered with by the big anarchists, said to me: "Oh, you don't go far enough; I'm an anarchist."

The fact that the anarchist is not after real freedom is shown by the fact that he does not fight the capitalist, the real enemy, but instead, fights the government, a machine, a thing. As well might we smash the machine in the factory, and not the capitalist who makes it a curse as to smash the machinery of government and throw away the ballot because we have allowed a wicked use to be made of them by the capitalist. This anarchistic language, accordingly, is held by self-seeking demagogues, who wish to take advantage of ignorant workmen, who are enraged against capitalist brutalities, and use these dupes as fields to draw dues out of, lecture money, subscription fees for papers, funds, etc. Such worthies find their plans balked by a thoroughly disciplined, orderly and intelligent body as the S. L. P., and accordingly fight it bitterly. Such conduct is pleasing to the capitalists, and they therefore subsidize them, the same as they employed dynamiters in the St. Louis street car strike last year to enable them to break the strike; they wine their pets, as they did Krapotkin recently.

A significant fact is that Krapotkin was the lecturer whose date at the "400's" select Berkeley Lyceum followed the celebrated English writer Frederick Harrison. This Harrison, whom I reported stenographically, said in concluding that even though the Socialists did have a majority at the polls, they (the capitalists) would refuse to abide by the decision.

Of course this language is thoroughly inharmonious with their conduct in rapidly disfranchising the working class of this country, whereby they are trying to anticipate an adverse working-class majority at the polls.

The speaker then took up the Anarchy of capitalist production in detail. He showed how to-day the capitalist class—5 per cent. of the people owning 75 per cent. of the wealth—had the legal right to execute, assassinate, the people at will, and it was the exercise of this right to the extent that circumstances in each case required, whereby they whipped their wage slaves in line and plundered them. "This buccaneer class to-day," he said, "cuts the throat of labor with the razor of hunger." Speaking of the devastation wrought by this lawless class, he said that whereas after the Revolution wealth was fairly evenly divided, to-day something like 50,000,000 people in the United States have so little property it can scarcely be called such as more than the shell of the snapping turtle is property to it. Owning not a square inch of soil and no other real property, they were really foreigners in the United States, and being trespassers could be chased off the United States of the capitalist class into the sea. As a result of the rule of capitalists, 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 children, instead of going to school, were having their brains destroyed and bodies stunted in capitalist factory hells. Barbarian annals never show anything so heartless and devastating as this eating up of children's lives. He discussed the degradation of women by capitalism and then showed the massacre of railroad workers, over 42,000 being killed and crippled in one year, or a number equal to more than all the killed and wounded of both Confederates and Unionists at the awful

battle of Gettysburg. This is the carnage in only one industry. The total in steel-works, shops, powder mills, mines, etc., must be appalling. He next took up the death rate among the workers, showing it to be twice as great as among the capitalists. Then the anarchy of the strike. The numerous violations of the law and the use of troops to enable the traitorous law-violating railroads at Buffalo to massacre the workers who were the only ones trying to enforce the law. War, Anarchy, Treason in the industrial field in the United States and abroad, the use of unemployed workmen as troops—meanwhile largely killed off with embalmed beef—to go out with murder-tools in their hands to assassinate Chinese and Filipinos and steal their property and government, and turn them into customers for our Bibles and beer—also stolen from the workingmen of the United States. Capitalism is murder, and its emblem is the sword. "The bullet is God's messenger of peace," said Col. Turner in the Chicago strike, and the meek and lowly follower of the Lamb, Rev. Secretary Thompson, of the Board of Home Missions, says of the United States cannon in the East: "The lips of these guns are the voice of God."

Reverting to the Social Democracy he said:

The whole party through its whole history breathes the spirit of individualism, egotism, and anarchy. The S. L. P. with its orderly majority rule, with its various organs, whether speakers, editors, official papers, local organizations, made thoroughly subordinate to the whole organization, the Social Democracy found repugnant and obstructive to the plans of personal exploitation and glory. They wanted an organization that was not "narrow," they wanted a "broad" organization, that is, a loose, anarchistic in which the individual, could move about and do as he personally pleased. Consequently we had Mr. Clegg violating the party's regularly determined will and outrages, anarchistically refusing to be bound by his own signed resignation placed in the hands of the party, when he was called up to resign his public office both by Section Haverhill, Mass., and the National Executive Committee. He would not sacrifice his "freedom" and "personality" to such "tyranny." Holding therefore that he, one man, had more rights than all the rest of the party put together, and violating his pledge in true bourgeois fashion, it was nothing astonishing that he voted for a \$15,000 sanitary army so that the wage-workers might be more easily robbed of their wealth and deprived of their freedom. It was only natural that his associates the Kangaroos, being individualists, bourgeois and finding their individual business as grocers, saloon-keepers, editors, shyster lawyers, labor fakirs, etc., were still pursuing their reign of terror over the Southern wage-workers. In the fields and in the mills, they cut open the workers quivering back with the rawhide, they gather honest workers into convict pens, hunt the runaways with blood-hounds, sell convicts white or black off the auction block like cattle, rot away their hair, eye-brows, teeth and flesh in the phosphate mines, consume their lives like a flame in the swamps, lynch the negro in great numbers for trivial offenses and burn him at the stake and gloat over relics of burnt flesh like ghouls; and when the worker tries to cast a ballot, he is met by the red shirt brigade and shot-guns. Tillman of South Carolina was brazen enough to declare on the floor of the U. S. Senate that no matter how good or intelligent the negro might be or become, they were determined he should not vote, and they didn't hesitate to use the shot-gun when necessary. Nearly all the Southerners now disfranchise the workingmen because he is a working-man, thus committing an act of high treason against the constitution of the U. S. Murder, the Red-Sheep, Anarchy and Treason are the platform of the Bryanite Democratic Party in the South to-day.

The speaker next took up the record of the two old parties as an illustration of the anarchy and treason of the capitalist class. Take the Democratic Party. During the Civil War when the great question was should the very mode of being of a free people be preserved, the Democratic Party was the tool not only directly of the rich slave holding anarchists of the South, but also indirectly and worse in the form of Copper-heads in the North. While the South fought him in front, they stabbed Lincoln in the back. And in the South to-day they still pursue their reign of terror over the Southern wage-workers. In the fields and in the mills, they cut open the workers quivering back with the rawhide, they gather honest workers into convict pens, hunt the runaways with blood-hounds, sell convicts white or black off the auction block like cattle, rot away their hair, eye-brows, teeth and flesh in the phosphate mines, consume their lives like a flame in the swamps, lynch the negro in great numbers for trivial offenses and burn him at the stake and gloat over relics of burnt flesh like ghouls; and when the worker tries to cast a ballot, he is met by the red shirt brigade and shot-guns. Tillman of South Carolina was brazen enough to declare on the floor of the U. S. Senate that no matter how good or intelligent the negro might be or become, they were determined he should not vote, and they didn't hesitate to use the shot-gun when necessary. Nearly all the Southerners now disfranchise the workingmen because he is a working-man, thus committing an act of high treason against the constitution of the U. S. Murder, the Red-Sheep, Anarchy and Treason are the platform of the Bryanite Democratic Party in the South to-day.

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THE FIGHT IN VIRGINIA.

S. L. P. Ticket and Important Camp-
aign Documents.For Governor:
HUGH D. MACFEE.
Roanoke.For Lieutenant-Governor:
HUGH BOLTON.
Hampton.For Attorney-General:
B. DORSEY DOWNEY.
Roanoke.For Senate:
OTTO BLERSCH.
of Richmond City.H. ADOLPH MULLER,
of Roanoke Co.For House of Delegates from Henrico:
JOSEPH E. MADISON.

PLATFORM.

The platform, after stating the national position of the Party and the general monstrous conditions created by the Capitalist System, calls upon all the wage-workers of Virginia, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of their rights so as to put a summary end to the barbarous struggle of to day by the abolition of classes and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present peasant production, industrial anarchy and social disorder—a Commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his facilities, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization. The platform then turns its face to the special local aspects with a special view to

FREE SPEECH AND SUFFRAGE

in the following expressive terms:

"Our hope for accomplishing this grand and glorious mission of working class emancipation lies in the wieldings of a class-conscious ballot by the working class. Every impediment thrown in the way of access to the ballot-box is an attempt on the part of capitalism to clout upon the worker more securely the chains of wage-slavery.

The Socialist Labor Party there-for to-day stands, as always, for universal suffrage, and denounces as a crime projected against the working class the movement now on foot to curtail the right of suffrage by setting certain additional qualifications for its exercise. In view of the fact that in working class is not represented in the Constitutional Convention—every one of the hundred members composing said body being a representative of capitalist interests—we urge the wage-workers of Virginia to be alert and watchful of the proceedings of the said Constitutional Convention, so as to be prepared to strike a blow at the proper moment against the reactionary schemes that are sure to emanate from the aforesaid coterie of capitalist politicians.

We protest against any reduction of public school facilities, but demand extension of the same. We denounce the proposition for a division of school funds, and demand that said school funds be kept intact as at present.

"We are fully alive to the fact that

the education of the working class depends almost solely upon our public school system and its strict enforcement. Out present capitalist system of production, with its continual demand for cheap labor, is, by denying the father sufficient wages upon which to support his family decently, rapidly depriving the children of an opportunity to obtain an education, by forcing them into the workshops and factories in order that they may assist in supporting the home. In order to prevent the children of the working class, on reaching their majority, from being denied the right of franchise as the result of an educational qualification for voting (as proposed by members of the Constitutional Convention) the Socialist Labor Party of Virginia demands that all education be free and compulsory until the children reach the age of sixteen years, and that, where found necessary, assistance may be furnished by the State in order that civilization may be maintained and the future of the race preserved.

The Socialist Labor Party of Virginia also denounces the present election laws of the State, as being the invention of a ring of political knaves and the means of robbing the class-conscious working-men of his ballot. We demand that this disgraceful law be wiped off the statute-book, and that in its stead there shall be enacted an election law which will guarantee to every citizen the fullest possible opportunity of casting his ballot and having it counted for that party for which it was cast. Under the operation of the present election law, a very large proportion of the working class is disfranchised by the reason of their having to be at their places in the mill or the workshop before the voting places are open on election day, and the polls are closed before their day's toll is completed. We therefore demand an election law containing the following provisions:

"1. The voting places to be open from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

"2. Every political party representing the ballot to be entitled to a representative in the voting place.

"3. The complete voting ticket to be made public ten days before election day by the officials or officials with whom the nominations for office are filed.

The voting ticket to be rendered

intelligible to every voter, by the names of candidates being placed under the names of the candidates.

oblem or picture representative of each party to be printed under the party name on the voting ticket."

To the Platform is attached a declaration on Trades Unionism.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS TRADES UNIONISM.

TO THE WORKERS OF VIRGINIA:

In view of the ignorance, incompetency, and brazen corruption of the leaders of the pure and simple trades union movement in Virginia, which condition is far from being confined to this State, but is much in evidence everywhere, because it is inherent in that type of organization, we call upon the working class to organize it a bona fide trades union movement, which will protect the workers against the aggressions of capitalism and its henchmen—the labor fakirs.

As an instance in point, we direct the attention of those who are members of "trades unions," as well as those who are contemplating joining a "union" to the disgraceful spectacle that has recently been furnished by the Democratic gubernatorial primaries—one set of "trades union" leaders in the hire of Swanson, and the other set being oiled by Montague—both capitalist politicians, standing squarely antagonistic to working class interests. Read the circular entitled "Krausse's Record," written about the President of the Richmond Trade and Labor Council by the Secretary of the same body, and which we have deemed advisable to publish along with our platform, in proof of our assertions as to the rottenness of pure and simple trades unionism. The document is reprinted word for word from date line to signature. What can you expect to gain by belonging to organizations which tolerate such leadership? Cannot you see the labor fakir is a capitalist agent, whom you are supporting to your injury and the detriment of your class?

"It is remarkable that in Richmond, where Mr. Krausse boasts of so much influence, that Attorney-General Montague polled nearly two-thirds of the entire vote. Here was the place Mr. Krausse should have used his influence, and not seek the day before the election to prejudice the minds of the working people of Roanoke against Attorney-General Montague by publishing statements that are absolutely false. He ought to crawl in a hole and draw the hole in after him.

"Respectfully,
W. H. MULLER.

"Roanoke, Va., June 14th, 1901."

Then, fellow workers, refuse to give any longer your support to labor fakirism, which pure and simple trades unionism is hopelessly honeycombed with, and join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which is free from every influence that has rendered British and American "trades unionism" impotent and worthless. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is an organization which will assist you in your battles against capitalism on the economic field, while by voting on every occasion for the political candidates of the Socialist Labor Party you will strike a blow for the abolition of that capitalistic system of society which makes possible the labor fakirs of the Mullen and Krausse stripe.

CAMPAIN COMMITTEE OF SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF VIRGINIA.

And also the following interesting documents that serve to nail the capitalist pretences of electoral and general purity:

ELECTIONS UNDER THE WALTON-PARKER LAW.

As a forcible illustration of the rascality practiced in elections in Virginia by the aid of the present election law, and also in proof of the Socialist Labor Party's contention that the Democratic party lies when it says certain capitalist party lies when it declares that it does not desire to disfranchise the white workingman, we reproduce the official ballot used in Scott county, Virginia, in the presidential election of 1900.

According to the census of 1890, the white population of Scott county was 4,445, while the colored voting population numbered only 339, and the ratio of race has not materially changed since that census.

The plea offered in justification of the frauds practiced in elections by the Democratic party has been that cheating was necessary in order to "maintain Anglo-Saxon supremacy in government." Take notice, fellow working-men, that in Scott county, where there are THIRTEEN WHITE VOTERS TO EACH NEGRO VOTE, the same dastardly trickery is resorted to by the knaves who control the election machinery. In consideration of the fact that the same element which is largely responsible for the frauds perpetrated in elections controls the Constitutional Convention, called to regulate suffrage in this State, what can you expect from the said Constitutional Convention but an ATTEMPTED INFRAFRANCHISEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASS, REGARDLESS OF RACE?

Follow working-men at your only salvation lies in striking at these capitalist political schemes by voting a working class ticket—the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

A SAMPLE OF LABOR FAKIRISM—KRAUSSE'S RECORD.

A communication appears in this morning's "Times" from Mr. John Krausse, in which he seeks to make it appear that Attorney-General Montague had done him an injustice as a working-man, in charging that he (Krausse) was first for him (Montague) and afterward turned to Mr. Swanson. This is in keeping with the methods of the Sanson people.

The original program was to have Mr. Krausse in Roanoke to-night, but there were facts and figures in Roanoke that Mr. Krausse concluded that he had better not run up against.

When the campaign first opened Mr. Krausse went, in company with the Hon. E. C. Folkes, to Attorney-General Montague's once, and assured Attorney-General Montague of his sympathy and co-operation. WHEN MR. KRAUSSE DENIES THIS HE BREAKS THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

Two weeks after the resolution endorsing Attorney-General Montague had been adopted by the Central Trades and Labor Council, Mr. Krausse stood on the floor of the Council, in presence of myself and others and declared that he was a Montague man, and that he did not object to resolutions because they endorsed Montague, but BECAUSE HE WAS OPPOSED TO THE COUNCIL TAKING POLITICAL ACTION. Some weeks after

the resolution was passed under the

name of the Central Trades and Labor Council, Mr. Krausse, in a speech to the

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Entered as second class matter at the
New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,167
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191

and when dead, are funeralized over by "Volkszeitung" Editors, are among the nasty pets of Capitalist Anarchy.

Of course, to the one and the other Socialism is a thorn in the flesh. We know this, knowing their subterranean oneness. Now others know it too.

[N.B.—Copy of the "Volkszeitung" and copy of the "Sun" of October 2, containing, to the exclusion of all other papers, the peculiar lie above quoted, are in this issue for the inspection of the Doubting Thomas.]

PARKHURST PILLS.

The Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, well known to fame as one of the quacks who is practicing upon the patient body of society, has come out with a new patent medicine for the ills with which the social system, on which he fattens and batters, is afflicted. Before commenting on the nostrum, it will be fair to allow the Rev. Quack himself the floor to introduce his stuff. Says he:

"I do not defend anarchy, and I do not criticize wealth, but I urge that it is simply the Christian obligation resting upon men of considerable means that they should refrain from so advertising the enormity of their accumulations as to accentuate in the mind of the poor man the poverty of his own condition."

Evidently, the pill-box containing the Parkhurst pills is labeled "Hypocrisy." The Rev. Parkhurst has not a word to say on "the Christian obligation" not to steal. "The Christian obligation," according to him, is merely to "refrain from advertising the enormity" of the stolen goods; in other words, to put on the appearances common to all "fences" of seeming poor and yet quietly, unostentatiously, slyly enjoy the luxuries of the affluence they have purloined.

The capitalist system is founded upon the plunder of the working class. Were not the workers plundered, the idlers, or capitalists, would have no "enormities of accumulations" to either advertise or refrain from advertising. The means that the idle class adopts to plunder is the capitalist system: the private ownership of the tools needed to work with puts the capitalist in a position to place before the workers the alternative, Starve or Submit to be Plundered. Still untroubled as to the fact that there is another alternative; still kept with the blinks-on that deprive them from perceiving that the case is not:

"Starve, or Submit to Being Plundered!" but:

"Submit to Being Plundered, Starve or Kick the Capitalist System Overboard."

the workers, rather than starve, submit to being plundered, and do so by themselves deliberately placing the club of oppression—the Public Powers—in the hands of the plunderer. No wonder that under such conditions, positive "enormities of accumulation" fall into the hands of the plunderers.

In face of these facts society divides into three sets:

One set, the set in power, the Belshazzars, blind with the wine of fruition, hold theirs to be a God-ordained social system, meant for all time, and proof against all shocks. These care not who knows that orgies they hold; they care not whether they thereby furnish a gauge to the depth and breadth of the enormity of their accumulation; Bradley-Martin balls and Seelye suppers are the ostentatious manifestations of such a frame of mind.

Another set, the Socialist Labor Party men, is too well grounded to believe in impossibilities and too moral to desire a perpetuation of wrong. It knows that the reign of capitalism can not last. It preaches the reason why; and it thereby lays the foundation for the "future social order."

In between these two is a third set. It is made up of a rabble-rouse of apologists for capitalism. These deal in salves and blasters. The latest nostrum produced by this camp and the nostrum that most completely characterizes its make-up, is that furnished by Dr. Parkhurst. Dull beyond measure must be he who imagines that the awakening plundered Working Class will cease to feel plundered when the plunderers shall cease to "advertise the enormity of their accumulations."

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

Close upon the heels of the attempt of the capitalist press, parsons and politicians to fish in the waters, that Czolgosz' pistol shots troubled, follows the attempt in the same direction of the scrawny crew of labor fakirs. And it is natural. What else are these gentry but a caricature of capitalist vices, the menials of the capitalist class?

The candle-bearers of the Capitalist Class, bedecked with the high canonicals of Capitalism, started a howl against Socialism, and thus the nation saw the spectacle of Capitalism, the breath in whose nostrils is reckless disregard for human life, the life of the Working Class, seek to cover up its own blood-stained tracks by the slander of insinuating Capitalism to the Socialist Labor Party, the only political organization in the land the inspiring principle of whose existence is respect for human

life. This comedy took place in the upper circles of Capitalism.

As always when masters make merry in the parlor, the menials imitate them below stairs. The labor fakirs essayed the same thing. They, the promoters of a system of Unionism, which, being deprived of an intelligent comprehension of the Labor Question, results regularly in deeds of violence: the smashing of machines, the waylaying of non-Union men, the dealing of paragoric and worse things to them, blows, shots, etc., etc., of which the ill-starred rank and file has always to bear the consequences—they, these labor fakirs, also joined their upstairs masters. Of this comedy below stairs, the notorious Syracuse, N. Y., "Labor (sic) World (sic)" gives an illustration that deserves to be placed on record. In its issue of September 21, that paper contains an article of which the following is a choice passage:

"We believe that Czolgosz was but a tool of others of superior intelligence who fired his brain with the idea that he was doing a noble deed in killing the President of the Republic. These exponents of hate and discontent are too cunning to get themselves into difficulty with the law, but by their rabid rantings inflame the minds of ignorant followers until they are ready to commit any crime."

In many cases these apostles of the doctrine of hate and antagonism to law and order masquerade under the cloak of organized labor, but their disguise is easily penetrated. In fact, their warfare is also directed against trades unions, for the reason that the unions will have nothing whatever to do with them or their false theories.

"Unfortunate for Syracuse and organized labor, there are many of these dangerous disturbers and disrupters in our city, and although they call themselves Socialists and belong to trades unions, they are in reality Anarchists and merely retain membership in the unions to facilitate the work of disrupting them."

"These contemptible allies of the union-hating employees are cunning enough not to rejoice openly over the assassination of the President, but we have no doubt that among themselves they applaud the deed of their brother fanatic, Czolgosz, and in the event of the latter's execution they will undoubtedly consider him a martyr and worship him as such."

"The unions to which such reptiles belong should rid themselves of these degenerates as soon as possible, not only for the benefit of organized labor, but out of regard for humanity at large."

Who does not here detect the penny-whistle "below stairs" whine of the kick-dog, echoing the "above stairs" roar of his likewise kicked master, one touch of the S. L. P. kick having made the whole household kin?

CROKER'S REPARTEE.

Nay, an thou'lt mouth,
I'll rant as well as thou.

It is not for naught that the whole pack of the Republican press of this city has been beside itself with rage since Tammany's choice for Mayor—the "respectable," the "elite," the "choice," the "wealthy," the "reformer" Edward M. Shepard—was made known.

The nomination of Shepard was a brilliant, squelching political repartee to the supposedly invulnerable nomination of Seth Low.

Four years ago, in that memorable, the first Mayoralty contest of the then newly created Greater New York, Shepard and Low stood together. In that campaign the idle, Labor-fleecing and, as a result, corruptly criminal Capitalist Class split up into three;—that was one more fraction than usual. Besides the regulation Republican and the regulation Democratic, or Tammany, crowds with their respective standard bearers, there sprang up a third band. These called themselves variously "Citizens' Union," "Reformers," "Good Government forces"; their correct name was the Hypocrites.

Despite the obvious fact that Tammany could not extort hush-moneys from them unless they were themselves

its make-up, is that furnished by Dr. Parkhurst.

Dull beyond measure must be he who imagines that the awakening

plundered Working Class will cease to feel plundered when the plunderers shall

cease to "advertise the enormity of their accumulations."

As it frequently happens with apostates, who quail before that which in

their hearts they respect, Bernstein quailed before the majesty of Militant Socialism, that in spirit hovers in this

generation even over the gatherings of its outspoken foes. No wonder he muffed his chance.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Max Stern, \$1; Thos. Price, 25c; Paddy Woods, 25c; James Coulter, 50c.
Total, \$26.

H. JACKSON, Organizer.

East Pittsburg, Oct. 1.

Appeal for Aid.

To THE PEOPLE.—At a special meeting of Section Vancouver, B. C., I was instructed to write to THE PEOPLE, appealing to the comrades in Canada and United States for financial assistance on behalf of Comrade Evans, who has been under surgical treatment for over ten months, and is at present in Seattle, Wash., receiving treatment from Mr. Lumberg, artificial limb manufacturer. Dr. Dean of Section Seattle is satisfied that the treatment will set our comrade on his feet again, and enable him to take his place once more as a tireless propagandist for the Socialist Labor Party. B. M'DONALD, 126 Powell St. Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 23.

Los Angeles Anti-Socialist Police Outrages Help S. L. P. Meetings.

Since the assassination of McKinley, the local police have been ever on the lookout to stop our street meetings. But as these have always been quiet and orderly they were somewhat long about finding a trumped up excuse Sunday evening, September 22, while the Branch had its usual open air meeting at First and Los Angeles streets. Comrades H. Norman and E. Becher were arrested for distributing literature, in spite of the fact that this has been the usual custom of the past two years. On arriving at the station house, having been in the meanwhile treated to a free ride, they were immediately bailed out. At the appearance before the magistrate on the following morning they pleaded not guilty, and demanded a jury trial, which will be held September 30.

The immediate result of the arrest was a very large crowd at the hall meeting and that in place of having but two we will have three street meetings per week. H. J. SCHADE.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 26.

Anarchist Capitalists in Kentucky Mining Field.

To THE PEOPLE.—Adamsville, Ky., is the headquarters for the officers of the great strike that is now in progress in Hopkins County, situated on the Louisville & Nashville system. The companies that are now fighting the union are the St. Bernard Coal Co., which the L. & N. system owns considerable stock of; Rencky, Empire, Crab Tree, Carbondale, One Hill, Providence, Sebra. This district is known as the 23rd district, embracing Southwestern Kentucky. Nortonville went out on strike over one year ago, the principal grievance was they wanted a check-weighman, having been robbed in their weights, and then the strike began to spread. The miners claimed that their scale of prices are 30 per cent lower than the other parts of the State and they were compelled to work ten hours per day instead of eight.

On the 25th of January the miners of this county met to have a good time in Boktow. They rented a log-house from a farmer by the year.

Henry Taylor and Wm. Cook, two miners, were one day walking leisurely along the highway when they were ordered to surrender. These defenceless men threw up their hands and were immediately shot down in cold blood. These men who had rented the log-house to the number of one hundred, dispersed.

The men who did this killing were Deputy Sheriff B. Liddle McIntosh and Johnson, a colored man. They were bailed out; the grand jury brought in a true bill of murder, but these men were sentenced to two years to the penitentiary, but they are now in the Hopkinsville jail. They have never been confined to the penitentiary. Their class being in power they feel safe.

During this strike men have been shot sitting in their homes, and they have been hunted by these assassins, the same way as wild beasts.

J. B. Atkinson, the manager of the mines at Erlington, is the directing spirit in the capitalist ranks here. No slave owner during ante bellum days exercised more power than this man. He takes his wage slaves occasionally on an excursion, and it is generally understood that he is one of the main partners who was interested in the killing of Goebel. His wife was beginning to talk too loud, the result was he had her adjudged insane, and when they took her away on the train, she said she was sane enough. The woman shuffled off this mortal coil in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The coal companies have been calling for troops for the last six months, and these last few days they have been pushing Gov. Beckham. The said governor, having received his principal support by the American Federation of Labor in his last election, the "labor leaders" have come to the rescue of the governor. In order to let him down easy, the officials of this district of the United Mine Workers made the call for troops, so there are now here, marching the streets, the company of the State militia, between the Bourbon Republican capitalist and the Democratic, as formerly between the Northern capitalist and the Southern slave-owner. The class unconscious miners of Kentucky defending these men who are willing to turn loose the gatting guns and Winchesters on them.

PHILIP VEAL.

Madisonville, Ky., Sept. 27.

Downing The Anarchists.

To THE PEOPLE.—During the excitement of the President's assassination a torrent of abuse and malignant slander was taken hold of by the capitalist anarchists who, in their pretended denunciation of anarchy lost no opportunity to show who and where the real anarchists were. One of our comrades in Branch East Pittsburg was made a victim; it being reported that he was thrown out of a window and narrowly escaped a lynching.

The facts are that many months ago, in conversation with some of these freak upholders of the law, the comrade made some impudent remark about what the President had done, and had the best of the opponent. It was all over, but to the dastardly Buffalo dead was heard of it was not long before the freak accused the comrade of being an "anarchist" not openly, but to men working around him. These commenced to hurl missiles of various kinds at him, and the foreman told him he had better run. He, however, did not run, but quietly left the shop, and got another job in the workshop adjoining.

Branch East Pittsburg held a meeting on September 26, when Comrades Levy and Desmond lashed the capitalist anarchists, to the evident satisfaction of a large number of workmen, at the very doors of the Westinghouse Electric Works, where this outrage occurred. The meeting was very successful, and thirty-three pamphlets of "What Means this Strike?" and others, were sold, and one hundred Party platforms were distributed.

Branch East Pittsburg thereupon held a business meeting, where members thoroughly imbued with the fighting spirit determined to aid the DAILY PEOPLE, and the following donations were made by members and sympathizers.

H. Jackson, \$10; Wm. J. Burns, \$10; M. Wiles, \$2; Karl Malinberg, \$1; Alex. Skowronski, \$2; Nicholas Bernal, \$10.

At the Game in Holyoke, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—As was anticipated, "growing unionism" is to be exploited as usually by capitalism through its political henchmen. The Holyoke "Telegram" (Dem.) is boozing J. T. O'Connor, president of the Central Labor Union, and the Holyoke "Transcript" (Rep.) is boozing Edward Dowd, Secretary of the Central, while both papers are boozing William Whiting, millionaire paper manufacturer. Ain't it lovely!!!

M. RUTHER.

Holyoke, Mass., Sept. 20.

In Canada.

To THE PEOPLE.—Robt. Roadhouse, who was arrested in Hamilton, spoke in Toronto on the Saturday night that the police broke up the Socialist Labor Party meeting in Hamilton. He did not "find it convenient to be out of the way," as some reports stated, because he had no anticipation of trouble when he made ar-

rangements to speak in Toronto. His meeting in Toronto was a great success—the crowd being held for over two hours. The 100 PEOPLEs that were offered were eagerly bought by the workers. CHAS. C. WOODLEY.

Toronto, Sept. 23.

Osweego Taken By Surprise.

To THE PEOPLE.—We of this town of Oswego, N. Y., were surprised last night by a very small man on a drygoods box who proclaimed to the assembled crowd the Truths of Socialism. He looked so small and talked so large and with such vigor and without the slightest fear of anyone on earth that necks rubbered far, and without time to control them. Workmen, businessmen and politicians, all stayed, notwithstanding it was chilly and a good breeze blowing, for one and one-half hours. The little man with the big nerve was Chas. H. Corrigan, the late candidate for Governor on the Socialist Labor Party ticket. He is an Oswego boy, and told the crowd what Capitalism was and also Socialism, from production through expansion to international commercialism and, wound up with the cooperative commonwealth. He also paid his respects to impure and simperous. The press, before it could recover from its surprise, gave a good notice that is as good as could be expected, the inclosed clippings will tell the rest. Corrigan is booked for here again October 8.

P. G. CAMPBELL.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 24.

On the Firing Line in Louisville, Ky.

To THE PEOPLE.—The readers of THE PEOPLE all watch the growth of our movement with the deepest interest and note with genuine pleasure the activity of the men "on the firing line."

There has appeared nothing in the columns of THE PEOPLE from Louisville for a long time; but we desire the comrades everywhere to know how we are "hard at it."

We are holding two agitation meetings a week, at which we have fair sized crowds and close attention. At every meeting a number of books is sold, and leaflets distributed. During the last month of the campaign, October, it is our intention to hold three meetings a week and press the enemy with all our force.

The campaign committee has sent challenges to the delegates of the pure and simple Central Labor Union and to J. McGill, president of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, and also to William L. Weller, nominal espouse of the Democratic party for State senator in the 38th senatorial district to meet in deputate representatives of the Socialist Labor Party, but no acceptances of these invitations have been received to date.

At the labor fair day celebration here by means of imposing heavy fines on all who failed to march the fakirs managed to get together a pretty respectable turn-out in point of numbers only. The threat to impose fines on all who refused to march was not the only means resorted to swell the procession. The governor of the State and the mayor of the city were invited to grace the parade by their presence.—The governor declined, but Mayor Wearor was on hand.

Later the governor received another invitation—this one from the "fakirs' brother capital," the mine-owners of Hopkins county, to send his "soldier boys" to help the said mine-owners crush "brother labor," the striking miners. And Governor Beckham has ordered his "soldier boys" to be in readiness to go at a moment's notice to fire a few volleys into the ranks of "brother labor." The Marine Engineers' Union also never classed themselves with those who were striking for the "union." Like the railroad "union" men who hauled the militia to Albany to shoot down their fellow "union" men and break the strike, so these "union" men on the iron ranges and lakes continued their work of scabbing to the end of breaking the strike. The Alliance teaches that the working class is one, with a common interest; that for one branch of the industry to lay down its tools and strike, while the other branches continue work because "they have no grievance" is scabbery. Every day brings out more and more the fact that the A. F. of L. "unions" are a part of, and necessary to capitalism. Their impotency must be apparent to anyone who will think. Strike after strike, fakir-led must fail so long as the capitalist class holds the power of government. In the clutches of fakirs the rank and file, will strike against the boss 364 days, and then vote him in power on the 365th. The Alliance knows that nineteenth of the strikes cannot be won as long as the machinery of production is private property, and accordingly strikes where the capitalist class is weakest—the ballot box—for the S. L. P. Up with the Alliance!

L. F. DWORSCHAK.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 26th.

Struggling Labor Day Echoes.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Social Democratic "borers from within" have scored another victory. The Central Trades and Labor Union in which they, the "Social Democrats" have a majority, gave a picnic on Labor Day. The chief orators at this picnic were: bear ye, hear ye, hear ye—Democratic Governor Dackery, ex-Republican Mayor of Wallbridge, and CHIEF OF POLICE KIELY!

Hurrah for armories and police stations.

HENRY J. POELLING.

St. Louis, Mo.

Save For His Right.

To THE PEOPLE.—On Wednesday last I met a fellow who claimed to be a Social Democrat, and who said the following:

"It is time that you drop the S. L. P. for the following reasons:

"First.—Because THE PEOPLE never gets tired repeating the truth, as in the case of Carey, a member of the S. D. P., who voted for an armory appropriation bill. (Carey admits that the militia shoots the workingmen when on strike. He also admits that the working class is being fleeced by the capitalist class. He therefore thinks that the militia is a friend of labor in as much as after it had killed a laborer he can no more be believed.)

Resolved. That the Socialist Labor Party is a labor union wrecker; that the said party has supplied scabs to take the places of union men on strike.

Now, that you may have an opportunity to support your charges in public, you are hereby challenged to meet a representative of the Socialist Labor Party in debate before the workingmen of Louisville, the subject of the debate to be as follows:

Resolved. That the Socialist Labor Party is a labor union wrecker; that it has furnished scabs to take the places of union men on strike: James McGill to take the affirmative and the representative of the Socialist Labor Party to take the negative.

Resolved: That James McGill, President of the Ky. State Federation of Labor, has allied himself in the past with capitalist political parties, enemies of the working class, that he has at the present allied with and serving them, that he has sold the influence of his alleged labor paper to capitalist politicians of both the capitalist political parties, that thus, while professing to be of and for the laboring class, he is selling his influence, such as it is, to the enemies of the laboring class, and is therefore fit to wear in the labor movement, only the brand of Judas, or traitor to his class: the representative of the Socialist Labor Party to take the affirmative and James McGill to take the negative.

In case you decide to accept this challenge you can select any man you see fit to meet a representative of the Socialist Labor Party, and these two will make all necessary arrangements as to time, place, etc. In case you cannot see your way clear to accept this chal-

lenge (and it is extremely likely that you cannot), the challenge is open to any other local labor leader you may name. Any answer is desired.

"By order of the Campaign Committee Socialist Labor Party.

JAMES H. ARNOLD.

Secretary.

Up to date no acceptance has been received. More later.

PRESS COMMITTEE S. L. P.

Louisville, Ky., September 25.

Labor's Share.

To THE PEOPLE.—The "World" goes the N. Y. "Herald" seven better. The "Herald" a few Sundays ago told us the working men in this country got twice and in some cases thrice as much wages as workers in foreign countries. The "World" in an editorial on the 22d says, "they earn from three to ten times as much here as anywhere else, and may soon assume an equal part in the government." The "World" likely wants a few more adds for situations wanted.

In this country, in 1890 the wealth pro-

ducer received about 17 cents for making one dollar's worth of goods, in Great Britain and Belgium 25½ cents, or over one third more than here. The average for Germany, France, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Austria and Italy is over 35 per cent. of the value of the product of labor, about twice as much as he receives here.

If the workingmen are so well off here, why is it so many kill themselves through poverty and want of employment?

The "World" some time ago had big placards out "200 applicants for one 'World' want ad." Does this show the well-being of the workers?

About assuming an equal part in the government, they may do so in a Workers' Republic or Co-operative Commonwealth. They can hardly be of the late J. Gould kind, who said "it is cheaper to buy than to elect lawmakers.

R. S.

N. Y., Sept. 20th.

Pure and Simple Scaberry.

To THE PEOPLE.—While the Amalgamated Association were on strike for the life or death of the union, the truthfull assertion of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, that the trade unions were then organized and affiliated with the A. F. of L., are scab unions, was again exemplified. During the strike, I was in the iron ore country, from which comes most of the product for making steel and wire, and not once did the Engineers' Union consider that they were scabbing it on the steel workers, when they continued to haul the ore which the "scabs" employed by the Steel Trust to break the strike, were using. Likewise the Locomotive Firemen's Union. The Marine Engineers' Union also never classed themselves with those who were striking for the "union." Like the railroad "union" men who hauled the militia to Albany to shoot down their fellow "union" men and break the strike, so these "union" men on the iron ranges and lakes continued their work of scabbing to the end of breaking the strike. The Alliance teaches that the working class is one, with a common interest; that for one branch of the industry to lay down its tools and strike, while the other branches continue work because "they have no grievance" is scabbery. Every day brings out more and more the fact that the A. F. of L. "unions" are a part of, and necessary to capitalism. Their impotency must be apparent to anyone who will think. Strike after strike, fakir-led must fail so long as the capitalist class holds the power of government. In the clutches of fakirs the rank and file, will strike against the boss 364 days, and then vote him in power on the 365th. The Alliance knows that nineteen-tenths of the strikes cannot be won as long as the machinery of production is private property, and accordingly strikes where the capitalist class is weakest—the ballot box—for the S. L. P. Up with the Alliance!

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gave a picnic on Labor Day. The chief

which was an exceptionally large one,

was broken up by the police. Monday

Jordan was fined in the police court, \$10

and costs. The case was appealed to a

higher court and we intend to fight it

to the last ditch. It is only the S. L. P. that is molested. The Debsites or

Socialist (?) Party, and all the other freaks

can hold meetings on any street or place

to their hearts' content, and never are molested. So the capitalists with the aid

of their janissaries themselves show to

OFFICIAL.

SPECIAL FUND.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Roads
Street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—
R. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas
Street, Market Square, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR & NEWS COMPANY—
2-6 New Roads Street. (The Party's liter-
ary agency.)
NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party
announcements can go in that are not in
this office 3 Tuesday, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee
Regular meeting held October 4th,
with R. Katz in the chair. Absent
Mercury and Forbes, both excused. The
financial report for the two weeks end-
ing September 28th showed receipts in
the amount of \$66.65; expenditures,
\$60.45.

San Antonio reported to have raised
\$10 for the DAILY PEOPLE and that
more is expected. They have good meet-
ings. Frank Jordan was recommended
from Indianapolis for the tour in Vir-
ginia and it was resolved to appoint him.
Kansas City, Mo., reported reorganiza-
tion and that they will raise funds for
the DAILY PEOPLE. Cleveland, Ohio,
reported that \$240 have been pledged for
DAILY PEOPLE. Seattle sent \$25 for
the same purpose and will raise about
\$100 inside of three months. Elizabeth,
N. J., sent \$25 and a like sum will fol-
low soon. Chicago, Ill., pledged \$105 at
last meeting and more is to follow.
Milwaukee, Ind., will raise \$10 a month.
Los Angeles, Cal., will send \$50 shortly.
Section Onondaga Co., with headquar-
ters in Syracuse, will give \$50 to the
DAILY PEOPLE Special Fund. This
will be paid in by November 30. After
election the energy of Syracuse comrades
will be given to building up a circulation
in that city for THE PEOPLE.

From Lincoln, Neb., word was received
that the Kansans out there have adopted as
their emblem the Arm & Hammer; a
contest will be made. Detroit, Mich.,
reported local agitation and interference
of police with street meetings, followed
on with another arrest of Comrade May-
er. The matter will be fought in the
Superior Court. Pittsburgh, Pa., is now
holding meetings unopposed and the
capitalist press has somewhat drawn in
its horns. Section Dayton, Ohio, is hav-
ing a merry war with the capitalist press
of that place and is driving it to cover.

The Ohio State Committee report as to
the arrest of Comrade Veal in Cincin-
nati, and his having been sent to the
workhouse because he refused to pay the
fine imposed for speaking on the street,
and as to his subsequent release. The
Connecticut State Committee reported
the status of the Bristol case.

Applications for membership at large
were on hand from Joseph Trautwein,
Kansas City, Kans., and Daniel Foster
Ascar, Ascar. Both were granted.

The Pennsylvania State Committee
reported having duly filed the State
nominations at Harrisburg and that all
is in good shape. The Virginia State
Committee sent further information about
the import of the action of the con-
stitutional convention striking the words
relating to "freedom of speech" out of
the bill of rights. The information goes
to show that similar provisions are re-
tained in laws on the statutes.

The National Secretary submitted
the tabulated vote of the Italian sec-
tions and branches on the proposition of
Section Barre, Vt., which tabulated is
found below.

Result of the
General Vote of the
Italian Sections and Branches
in the S. L. P. on the Proposition
of Section Barre, Vermont, relative
to Placing the Editorial and Business
Management of "Il Proletario"
Under the Direct Control of
the National Executive
Committee.

Name of
Section or
Branch
For
Against
Barre, Vt. 22
Blythdale, Pa. 18
Concord, N. H. 18
Haven, Pa. unanimous, no fig-
ures given.
Greenock, Pa. 19 1
Hallowell, Maine. 12
Houston, Texas unanimous, no fig-
ures given.
New York, Branch 1 20
New York, Branch 2 18
Utica, N. Y. 11
Waterbury, Conn. 23
West Berlin, Vermont. 10
Willard, Texas unanimous, no fig-
ures given.
Williamstown, Vermont. 13
Wohogany, Pa. 19 4
Totals 136 5

It was also reported that the five
Italian comrades selected by the New
York branches for the Managing Board
of "Il Proletario" have all accepted, and
it was ordered that their names be sub-
mitted to a general vote of the Italian
comrades for ratification.

Charter granted for Middlesex County,
N. J.

Julius Hammer, Rec Sec'y.

STANDARD UNION LINES CASE
BLAIS.

Arndt, Brooklyn, N. Y. \$1.00
S. Levin, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
W. O. Purvis, Detroit, Mich. 1.00
Gilbert A. Monette, Brockton,
Mass. 1.00
Chas. Spies, Somerville, N. J. 1.00
John Stengma, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00
Wise Purvis, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

Total \$8.00
Previously acknowledged 30.00

Grand total \$14.00
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

Correspondence in Western New York.
The New York State Committee has
made arrangements for the following
tour of the western part of the State
by Comrade Charles H. Corrigan of
Syracuse:

Watertown, October 9, 10 and 11.
Utica, October 12 and 13.
Pulaski County, 14, 15 and 16.
Albion, October 17.

Press Committee.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)
Previously acknowledged \$506.17
Scandinavian Socialist Club, Bos-
ton, Mass. 25.00
10th & A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11.00
19th and 21st A. D., N. Y. City 5.00
Robde 5.00
Phoenix, Ariz. 5.00
Rasmussen 5.00
Mahland 3.00
Akina 5.00
Widmeyer 5.00
Malmberg 5.00
Dona 5.00
Brander 5.00
J. W. G. 5.00
Section Philadelphia, Pa. 37.00
Branch East Pittsburg, Section
Allegheny Co., Pa. 26.00
Section Wickhaven, Pa. 26.00
H. E. Friel 1.00
James Dunn 1.00
Jas. Dickins 1.00
Julia Gabbi 50
John Schaplick 1.00
Chas. Backstrom 25
Frank Glory 1.00
Section Springfield, Ill. 6.00
10th, 17th and 18th A. D., Brook-
lyn, N. Y. 7.00
7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20.00
Section South Hudson, N. J. 1.00
Francis Green 1.00
Samuel Franklin 1.00
Chas. Schraff 50
Harry Oakes 25
Fritz Buchholts 25
John A. Morhart 25
Section Whatcom, Wash. 10.00
Wm. McCormick 5.00
Andrew McRoden 5.00
Fred Ulrich 3.00
J. G. Miller 1.00
J. M. Riddle 50
T. J. Farrell 1.00
Mrs. Thomas Young 50
F. G. Maresch 3.00
F. B. Groves 50
Friend 50
W. F. Hays 2.00
C. A. Pangborn 2.00
W. Noon 2.00
C. O. Manso 2.00
Master C. G. Manso 15
Master C. G. Manso 1.00
C. Carlson, Rome, Wash. 1.00
C. A. Tillman, Rome, Wash. 1.00
C. Rodenberger, Rome, Wash. 1.00
C. Neilson, Rome, Wash. 1.00
P. Neilson, Rome, Wash. 1.00
Martin Nehr 50
A. Kleuter 2.00
C. O. Zboralski 50
Section Duluth, Minn. 5.00
Ed. Kitz 5.00
C. Sunby 5.00
J. H. Opperman 2.00
E. J. Morris 2.00
J. P. Johnson 1.00
G. W. Helstrom 1.00
Andrew Mahlum 1.00
Section San Francisco, Cal. 30.00
Section Providence, R. I. 15.00
Section Haverhill, Mass. 3.25
Section Cleveland, Ohio 1.00
L. Haug 1.00
G. Duerr 5.00
Frank Erben 2.00
P. C. Christiansen 10.00
R. Zillmer 5.00
J. P. F. 5.00
August Radoms 5.00
Joe Gable 1.00
M. Meder 50
Emil Yesche 1.00
Adam Mitchell 2.00
H. Alzuhn 1.00
G. Weikert 1.00
J. K. 5.00
G. Bickendorfer 5.00
W. J. Holwell 5.00
James Matthews 5.00
John D. Goede 2.00
Section Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00
Six members 1.50
H. Deutsch 25
H. Eisenstein 25
Chas. E. Adams 25
M. Nace 25
A. H. Nace 25
F. Brandt 25
18th Ward Branch, Section Alle-
gheny, Co., Pa. 2.00
Enos Schwartz 2.00
Maceo Cooper 1.00
Branch Braddock, Section Alle-
gheny Co., Pa. 1.00
E. Schulberg 2.00
Robert McCloskey 1.00
Alphonse Murra 50
Collected at mass meeting of mem-
bers of Section Allegheny Co.,
Pa. 10.25
Sixteenth A. D., N. Y. City 10.00
Section Elizabeth, N. J. 25.00
24th and 35th A. D., N. Y. City 1.00
F. A. Olpp 1.00
J. Karp 2.00
H. Weissen 2.00
H. Seitz 1.00
T. Powell 2.00
H. Zahler, North Hudson, N. J. 50
27th Ward Branch, Section Alle-
gheny, Co., Pa. 7.50
21st A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.75
A. L. Fricke, West Hoboken, N. J. 1.00
10th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
Henry Worth 1.00
David Lubell 50
S. Stich 50
Sol Gardsman 50
Section Stamford, Conn. 2.00
Section Troy, N. Y. 9.00
Collection at meeting of S. L. P.
and S. T. & L. A., Troy, N. Y. 5.14
Section San Antonio, Texas: 5.00
Chas. J. Pollard 5.00
J. V. Kendall 5.00
Frank Leitner 5.00
H. Ochs 1.00
Herman Seng 1.00
Edmund Bellinger 1.00
Carl Span 1.00
F. Hensel 1.00
Geo. Federoff 1.00
Total \$1,035.21
Edward Dittich 1.00
Cashier.

De Liss to Lecture in Boston.

Lecture under the auspices of the
State Executive Committee of Massa-
chusetts by comrade Daniel De Leon,
editor of the DAILY PEOPLE.

The subject, "Socialism vs. Anar-
chism," is one of special interest at
this time, especially to non Socialists.
The lectures will be held in Investi-
gator Hall, near Memorial Building,
3 Appleton street, near Castle Square,
Boston, on Sunday, October 13, 1901.
Doors open 2 p. m.; lecture begins at
3 p. m. Admission, 15 cents.

Press Committee.

Canadian S. L. P.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 24.—Special
meeting of the N.E.C. Sept. 24. Corbin
elected to chair. Convenor was asked to
state why meeting was called. And he
stated that he had received a telegram
from organizer Section Hamilton, saying
if we wished to appeal to case of
Gordon, Appleton, McKenzie and Sa-
perle to forward \$100. Ashplant re-
ported having consulted legal advice
and was advised to the effect that we
would be beaten in our appeal as it
was obstructing public streets by erecting
stationary stand thereon, which
was breaking a municipal law. Moved by
Haselgrave seconded by Ashplant
that we notify A. McKenzie, organizer
of Section Hamilton that acting on legal
advice we allow appeal to go by de-
fault and will furnish legal talent to
represent us Monday next carried.
Moved by Bryce seconded by Lowten
that Ashplant be committee to engage
E. L. Essey to go to Hamilton to
represent us and in case of his not being
able to go that Ross, Darch, Hasel-
grave and Ashplant be committee with
power also power to appoint speaker for
Hamilton for Saturday September 28
carried. Moved by Haselgrave seconded
by Ross that National Secretary
wire organizer of Section Hamilton
tonight carried. Moved that we ad-
journ carried.

F. Haselgrave,
Secretary pro tem.

The following books are recommended
by the Literary Agency of the Socialist
Labor Party to those desiring to know
what Modern Socialism is.
The evolution of society from Slave-
ry through Feudalism to Capitalism is a
necessary part of the science of Social-
ism, and the growth of the Trade
Union and the Labor Movement gener-
ally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books
on History, Political Economy, and
and the development of various social
institutions are therefore included in this
list.

Avelling, Edward:

The Student's Marx: An Introduction
to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth \$1.00
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx:
A Comparison 10

Avelling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:

The Working Class Movement in
England: A Sketch of Conditions
from 1810 to 1895 10

Bax, Ernest Bevin:

The Religion of Socialism. Cloth 1.00
The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth 1.00
Outlooks from the New Stand-
point. Cloth 1.00

History of the Paris Commune.
Cloth 50

Bax and Morris:
Socialism, Its Growth and Out-
come. Cloth 1.00

Bebel, August:

Writings in the Past, Present and
Future. Cloth 50

Woman in the Past, Present and
Future. Paper 25

Connolly, James:

Erin's Hope: The End and the
Means 50

De Leon, Daniel:

What Means This Strike? 50

Reform or Revolution 50

The Socialist Trade and Labor Al-
liance versus the "Pure and Sim-
ple" Union. A Debate with Job
Jarrin 50

Engels, Friedrich:

The Development of Socialism
From Utopia to Science 50

The Development of Socialism
from Utopia to Science, with an
Introduction of the Materialist
Conception of History and an
Appendix on Primitive Property
in Land. Cloth 1.00

The Condition of the Working
Class in England in 1844. Cloth 1.25

Engels and Marx:

The Manifesto of the Communist
Party 10

Ely, Richard T., Prof.:

French and German Socialism. 25

Groulson, Lawrence:

The Co-operative Commonwealth
Cloth 1.00

Hawkins, F. C.:

The Co-operative Commonwealth
Paper 50

Monesens, 19th and 20th.

New Kensington, 21st.

Cross Roads, 22nd.

Appoia, 23rd.

Leechburg, 24th.

Vandergrift, 25th and 26th.

Section Hartford Conn.

Section Hartford will give an enter-
tainment and Sociable for the benefit of
the DAILY PEOPLE at the Labor
Lyceum, 892 Main street, Sunday, Oct.
13, 7 p. m.